THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

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FESTIVAL of LIBERTY.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

By publishing the enclosed in your New Star, you will oblige a number of your constant customers. N.

THE anniversary of our Independence was celebrated at Canterbury by a respectable number of its inhabitants, who convened at the house of Maj. M'Crillis, where an elegant entertainment was provided—After which, with lively emotions, were drank the following Toasts:——

1. The memorable 4th of July, '76—May every oppressed people soon find such a day in their calendar. 2. The President & Congress of the United States—May candor and firmness mark all their proceedings. 3. May every foreign nation find that the government and the people are one. 4. May the rights of our independence, which have been so dearly purchased, be determinedly maintained. 5. May we seek the continuance of peace, by being prepared for war. 6. The memory of Warren—M'Clary—Montgomery, and all Heroes who have fallen in defence of Freedom. 7. Pinkney, and all American ministers at Foreign courts. 8. The American Army. 9. The Governor and State of Newhampshire. 10. The Militia of Newhampshire—May the officers have wisdom to command, and soldiers to obey.—11. The town of Canterbury—like its apple trees may love abound—and peace be permanent as its hills. 12. Prosperity to schools, and wisdom to the rising generation. 13. Agriculture, Arts and Sciences. 14. Safety and success to commerce. 15. Washington, Adams, Jay, and all good men. 16. All Mankind—May peace and prosperity pervade the whole family.

Volunteer—from the chair.

May the anniversary of our Independence ever be joyous, as its commencement was glorious.

Sentiments of Federal Patriotism, love and good will prevailed thro' the day; martial music on a neighboring hill, added to the pleasantness of the evening. And at a seasonable hour each retired, and the day was concluded with the greatest decorum and order.

☞ *We chearfully comply with the request of our polite Canterbury correspondent—thank him for his communication—it would be confonant to our feelings, to give not dissimilar accounts of every village in the state.*

CONCORD, JULY 18.

PHILLIPS' ACADEMY.

On Monday, the 10th inst. the annual examination and exhibitions of the PUPILS at PHILLIPS' Academy, in Andover, gave satisfactory and rational amusement to a very crowded, learned and polite audience, among whom were many connoisseurs and lovers of the Sciences, from Boston, Salem, Cambridge, and other towns, who expressed approbation of the academial proficiency of the Students, and exercises of the day.

Order of the Exhibition.

Introductory Music—ORNE's March, (instrumental)——Cambridge, (vocal and instrumental.)

RECITATIONS.

1. Extract from Williams' Oration. By F. L. Lee. *(Good speaker.)*
2. Extract from the President's address. J. Abbot.
3. Pulpit, extract. S. Forrester.
4. Dialogue. Flint, Putnam, and Moor.
5. Gustavus Vasa, (a tragedy) Cummings, Abbot, &c.
6. Music—*Jove in his chair*—(instrumental.)
7. Lecture on Heads. Putnam.
8. J. Q. Adams' Oration. F. Beck.
9. Irishman. Flint, Putnam, and Hale.
10. Contrast. Cummings, and Moor.
11. On Creation. E. Phillips.
12. Daniel, (a sacred drama.) Cummings, Knapp, &c.—*(This ingenious and pathetic drama, drew tears from many eyes.)*
13. Music—*The Black Bird.*
14. Toy Shop. Tappan, Putnam, and others.
15. Eulogium on Sterne. Kirkland. *(A promising pupil; in the fairest bloom of youth; every gesture was pleasing—his oratory, he displayed the judgment of riper years—This is not flattery: 'tis justly due to Merit of the youth.)*
16. A Poem on Munificence. Composed and spoken by Wilder Allen.
17. Champlain, (vocal and instrumental)—Washington's march (instrumental.)

The public exercises of the day were closed by the Rev. Mr. Tappen, Prof. Div. Cambridge, with an energetic address to Deity, adapted with pertinency to the occasion.

MILITIA
Law of the United States.

AN ACT

Authorizing a detachment from the Militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to require of the Executives of the several States to take effectual measures, at such time as he shall deem necessary, to organize, arm and equip, according to law; and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning the following proportions, respectively, of Eighty Thousand effective Militia, Officers included, to wit:—From the State of Ten-

fee, 806: From the State of Georgia, 1334: From the State of S. Carolina, 3535: From the State of Northcarolina, 7268: From the State of Kentucky, 1542: From the State of Virginia, 11,150:—From the State of Maryland, 5262: From the State of Delaware, 1168: From the State of Pennsylvania, 10696: From the State of Newjersey, 4286: From the State of Newyork, 7923: From the State of Vermont, 2150: From the State of Connecticut, 5860: From the State of Rhodeisland, 1626: From the State of Massachusetts, 11836: From the State of Newhampshire, 3558.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President may, if he judges expedient, authorize the Executives of the several States, to accept any Independent corps of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, as part of the detachment aforesaid, provided they shall voluntarily engage as corps in the service.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Militia shall not be compelled to serve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous: And that, during the time of their service, the Commissioned Officers shall be entitled to the same pay and rations that are allowed by law, to officers of the same rank, on the Military establishment of the United States;—and the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, shall receive the pay and allowance for cloathing, established by an Act, entitled "an Act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the Militia of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes."

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue, and be in force, for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

United States, June 24th, '97.

Approved,

JOHN ADAMS.

Last Week's NEWS.

KENTUCKY. *Lexington, May 24.*

CAPT. GUION, with 2 companies of infantry and one of artillery, sailed some time ago to take command of the garrison at the Natchez; but if the report be true, that the Spaniards are strengthening their garrison there, some apprehensions may be entertained of hostilities commencing, if they refuse to give the garrison up.

Highly Important.

A gentleman arrived in town Wednesday last, who left Natchez on the 20th April, gives the following interesting information.

That the Governor of Natchez, (Galoso) has issued his proclamation, informing the inhabitants of that district that the Spanish posts on the Mississippi will not be delivered into the possession of the U. States—That Mr. Ellicott will not be permitted to run the line between the United States and the Spanish territory—That the Spaniards are repairing their fortifica-

tions at the different posts on the Mississippi, except the Chickasaw Bluffs, which they have evacuated and demolished—That an embargo is laid on all the shipping at Neworleans—That a large body of French troops are on the island of Cuba supposed to be destined for the Mississippi.—That Mr. Ellicott has pitched his markee within about 600 yards of the garrison at Natchez, at which place the American standard was hoisted; that the governor had ordered it to be taken down, which orders were not attended to, in consequence of which a piece of artillery is levelled at the markee every evening—That Mr. Ellicott has forwarded dispatches to the Executive of the U. S. by a Mr. Knox (in whose company the gentleman who gives this information travelled from Natchez)—That the governor of Natchez sent men to waylay them and intercept the dispatches; but having previous information there of, they avoided them by traveling through the woods—That a war is likely to take place between the Creek and Chickasaw indians; the former having lately stolen a number of horses from the latter, who are busy at present in fortifying themselves.

RICHMOND, JUNE 21.

Yesterday evening our worthy fellow-citizen John Marshall, left this city in order to join his colleague, at Philadelphia, from whence they go immediately to France. Mr. Marshall was escorted 7 or 8 miles on the road by the city light horse, and an immense concourse of citizens. He was saluted as he passed the suburbs of the city, by a discharge of cannon; —in short every mark of attention which could be, was shewn upon this occasion.

At parting with his company, the manly aspect of the General appeared to yield to his natural sensibility, and, not having at this moment, words to express his thanks for their politeness—a tear evinced the feelings of his mind, and foretold *that his country's good rested on his heart*—— *Health* to his person—*Pleasure* to his voyage, and SUCCESS to the negotiation.

PHILAD. JUNE 24.

Report says, that the day before yesterday the President called his secretaries together on urgent business. The tongue of rumor has been busy ever since in suggesting the nature of the business. Some talk of a plot discovered, of treasonable practices, of intercepted letters. We suspect our disagreements with the Spaniards on our south frontier, may have been the subject of the call, and of the confidential communication sent to the House yesterday.

JUNE 28.

Mr. Monroe and family, who came passengers in the ship Amity, arrived in the river from Bordeaux, got in town last evening.

NEWYORK, JUNE 19.

REMARKABLE FACT.

On the 14th of April last, Mr. Allen Taylor, grocer, of this city, purchased a cask of hog's lard, weighing about 112lbs. which he continued selling by retail until about the 12th of May, when at the

bottom was found, incloſed in the fat, a living HEN, ſuppoſed to have continued thus impriſoned ever ſince laſt fall, the lard having been brought from one of the ſouthern States, and having been in the poſſeſſion of Mr. James Carter about a month before it was ſold to Mr. Taylor. An egg with a ſoft ſhell was likewiſe found in the caſk. For a day or two after her liberation, the hen continued to void pure lard; ſhe is now alive and in good condition.

It would appear ridiculous to obtrude ſuch a ſtory upon the public without ſufficient evidence:—Mr. Allen Taylor, No. 59 Barclay ſtreet, and other perſons of credibility living in the ſame houſe, can vouch for the fact, and are willing to give every ſatisfaction with reſpect to it.

BOSTON, JULY 4.

The Camilla, Diſſmore, from hence arrived ſafe at Rotterdam. A few days before ſhe made the land, fell in with a French privateer, underwent a very ſevere examination and received much abuſe from the Commander; the mate was offered 100 joes to ſwear the property was Engliſh, and villainous efforts were alſo made to corrupt the ſailors. A day or two afterwards fell in with an Engliſh frigate, & was merely aſked where bound, and civilly told, that they were about ſounding, and as their lines were long, if they got bottom, they would hoiſt a ſignal.—This is the ſubſtance of a letter from Capt. Diſſmore.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Fairchild, of the ſhip Levant, of this port, dated Algeziras, May 10, '97.

"I was taken by a Spaniſh privateer, and carried into Ceuta, where my ſhip was immediately condemned. The ſentence was read to me in Spaniſh, and only a few words interpreted, ſuch as "that I was from London, had an Engliſh jack on board, was a d——d Engliſhman," &c.—after which I was bid to get out of the room; and underwent a confinement of 10 days. At length was ſent here with my crew in order to be exchanged at Gibralter as Engliſhmen. I have, however, ſince got my liberty, and permiſſion to go to Malaga, and have appealed to the Court of Madrid for my ſhip. There is great talk here of a war with America.

JULY 10. *EUROPEAN.*

IRISH AFFAIRS.

We ſtill continue in anxious expectation of intelligence from Europe later than before communicated. An arrival at Philadelphia from Ireland brings news as late as May 16, the lateſt from that kingdom—The voice of complaint aſſumes a louder pitch and preſents a bolder aſpect—the government, though evidently agitated, appears determined to ſuppreſs every effort of the people—and numerous arreſts, proſecutions, puniſhments & other coercive meaſures, are the conſequence. Reform, civil and religious, is the oſtenſible object—*Union* the watchword and hope.—Aſſociations multiply, and aſſimilate, and every thing bears ſtrong marks of an important criſis!—

Conjecture is divided between a Civil War, and a complete reformation of the civil concerns of Ireland.

None of the various arrivals yesterday brought any other than tidings of spoilations on spoilations. Several Captains returned in them vesselets.

AMERICAN.

Some of the Members of Congress are returning home.—The Hon. Messf. Langdon, Bradbury & Freeman have arrived here. The adjournment we suppose took place on Wednesday or Thursday last.—The celebrations of the 4th have been splendid and dignified; and if they are the genuine effusions of the celebrators, they must convince the European world, that it is the fixed determination and ardent wish of Americans to be really independent.

NEWYORK, JUNE 30.

By the Two Sisters, from Amsterdam, we learn, that the army of the North was expected there every moment; and that sixty transports were taken up, in the Dutch ports, for some expedition, supposed against England or Ireland.

SALEM, JUNE 30.

From the Isle of France.

By Capt. Mirrick, of the Flora, arrived at Newbedford, and who left the Isle of France the 30th of March, the following positive facts may be relied on, being handed thro' passengers upon that ship:—"That at the time of their sailing, no orders from France had been received to stop American vessels to or from English ports; and that the Colonial Assembly of the Is. and had passed some late favorable decrees respecting the American trade—ordering, that our vessels should not be stopped or molested in any of their different India voyages, *or in any way whatever.* The Americans were much respected there. JULY 7.

IMPORTANT.

Capt. Bray, in the brig Mercury, arrived at Marblehead yesterday, in 30 days from Lisbon.—She left there June 4.—By Captain Hinckley, a passenger in the above brig, we are informed, that two days before he sailed he was told by a Mr. Dorman, a reputable English merchant in Lisbon, that an English frigate had that moment arrived from Portsmouth, having slip'd her cables, and brought intelligence that the Mutiny on board the Grand English Fleet had arisen to such a height, that an Engagement had actually commenced between several ships, and it was conjectured, that this frigate was dispatched to give intelligence of the situation of the Grand Fleet to Admiral Jervis—The passage of the English frigate is not mentioned, nor was it known by Capt. Hinckley.

N. B. Capt. Hinckley had read, previous to this intelligence, in the English Newspapers, the accounts of the mutiny in the Fleet at Portsmouth.

Previous to the arrival of this frigate, there were three mails due at Lisbon from England—which had excited considerable alarm.

It was currently reported at Lisbon, and generally believed, that Mr. Pitt had absconded from En-

gland—or rather that he dared not appear in public, and was obliged to continue incog.

Adm. Jervis ſtill continued the blockade of Cadiz, and expected every day to receive orders to attack and take the city, which it was ſuppoſed he would effect, as the Spaniſh ſhips were all diſmantled, and could make but a feeble reſiſtance. Several Engliſh men of war lay almoſt within reach of the cannon from the Spaniſh Batteries.

NEW STAR.

SUMMARY REMARKS.

☞ *By the laſt Mail, we have domeſtic intelligence of high import to our country—That which firſt ſtrikes attention, is an intercepted treaſonable letter from Wm. Blount, a member of the Senate of the U. S. from Teneſſee, to one Carey, an interpreter among the Indians—Blount has been impeached, and recognized in bonds of 30,000 dol. with two ſureties—We ſhall give this letter next week.*

Every arrival brings freſh accounts of French ſpoliations on the American commerce——It was reported, (but it is not confirmed) that France had declared war againſt the United States. ——There appears a ſerious difficulty with the weſtern Spaniards; and fears are entertained of a quarrel with the Indians—the Spaniards appear to be ſtirring them up to ſtrife.

BOSTON, JULY 12. Our political advices from Europe are not of moment. The hundred tongues of rumor are not, however, idle—She ſays the mutinous ſpirit of the Engliſh ſeamen had ſpread to Gibraltar, where the crew of the Culloden man of war had riſen on their officers, had proceeded to ſea, had hung the Captain, and eventually obliged the lieutenant to conduct the ſhip to Breſt. Should this be true, it is important; but we know of no channel through which it could come.

By an arrival from the Mediterranean, we learn, that on the 12th May, off Carthagena, a Britiſh fleet of 47 ſail from Porto-Ferrara, [in the Duke of Tuſcany's dominions] was ſpoken; and an officer of one of the ſhips of war, informed, that the Engliſh had entirely evacuated the iſland of Elba (off Tuſcany) & that the garriſon (4000) were then on board. In a gale this fleet loſt 3 ſail, 1 with French priſoners on board; which was ſuppoſed to be carried into ſome port in Spain.

The hiſtory of the French ſpoliation on our commerce is a hiſtory of unparalleled cruelty and inſult; the pretexts for the condemnation of the hard-earned property of Americans by the French conſuls in foreign ports are the moſt ſhameleſs and inconſiſtent with every principle of probity, decency and honor. To particularize inſtances, would fill a volume.

WESTINDIES.

June 2. The French at Hiſpaniola, made an attack on St. Marks, with 16,000 men, but were repulſed with the loſs of 2000.

News at Baltimore from Port de Paix, of June 20, ſtates, that Sonthonax had ordered all captures & condemnations of American property to ceaſe, ſaid to be in conſequence of orders from France: &

that 2 or 3 late prizes were accordingly liberated.

The yellow fever rages at Jamaica; 80 men died in 7 days on board the Adventure of 44 guns. The Gov. and his family were sick. An epidemic prevails at Newprovidence. Gov. Fobes fell a victim.

One Boston paper, of June 29, says, The mutiny on board the English fleet, was NOT quelled on the 13th May—Another Boston paper, of July 1, says, On the 13th May, the mutiny on board the British fleet was completely allayed—the officers were all on board—and a part of the fleet had sailed—[*Here is positive contradiction!*—

IN CONGRESS.

JUNE 24. The stamp act was considered by paragraphs, in committee of the whole——Attornies have to pay 10 dollars stamp on a license—Motion was made for a stamp on deeds for land, but was rejected, 47 to 32.

JUNE 27. The bill for laying a duty by license on the retailers of wines and spirituous liquors passed 56 to 27.—Stamp act—by this act Bank Notes are subject to a stamp duty after a certain period.

JUNE 28. Stamp act—By this, all bonds single and penal, foreign and inland bills of exchange, promissory notes and drafts, are made subject to a duty of 10 cents, when the sum mentioned is over 20 and under 100 dollars. All certificates of Bank Shares from 20 to 100 d. 10 cents duty; over 100 dollars, 25 cents. The house transacted some business with cleared gallery.

JUNE 29. The house consented to the amendment of the Senate to the Naval Defence Bill, and allow the frigates to be used as convoys.

JUNE 30. The Stamp act in debate—Many amendments proposed and rejected—A proposal for a half dollar tax pr. pack on playing cards was lost.

In Senate yesterday, the principle of suffering merchantmen to arm, was negatived—a motion to regulate their arming when bound to Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean, was agreed to.

JULY 3. The Stamp act passed. Yeas 47, nays 41. It is to commence operation Jan. 1, '98, and is limited to 5 years. For counterfeiting stamps, fine 1000 dollars, and imprisonment 7 years.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

The Executive Directory have, it is said, directed Gen. Buonaparte to demand the liberty of La Fayette and his two companions in misfortune, Bureau de Puzy and Latour Maubourg. It is not to be supposed that the hero of Italy, so distinguished by every noble and generous sentiment, would have neglected to break the chains of the illustrious victims of the vengeance and tyranny of the English government: But it is pleasing to see the Directory themselves anticipating this act of magnanimity and justice. It is a glorious triumph of the spirit of moderation over the fury of party.

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